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MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

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**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U.S.)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER**

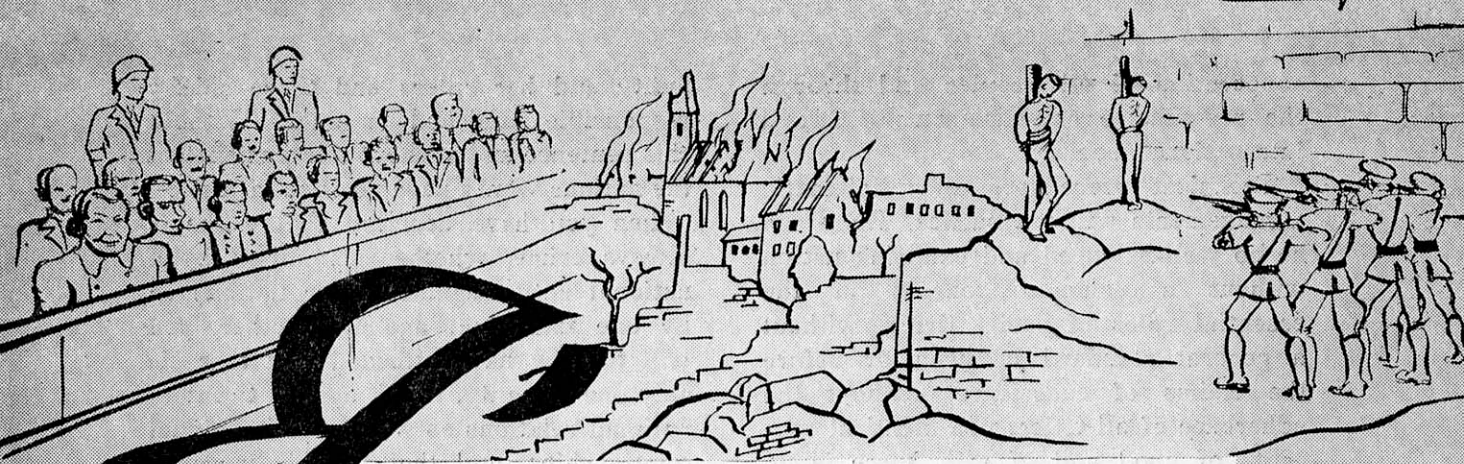
REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED RECENTLY

Loyalty Screening of Information and Education Personnel	AG 250.1 GAP-AGO 12 March 1946
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The charges brought by the French prosecution at Nürnberg stressed nazi crimes against the human spirit, the dignity of man, and the integrity of individual personality, both within Germany and in the rest of over-run Europe. Excerpts have been selected from the introductory statement of M. François de Menthon, Delegate of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, before the International Military Tribunal. Taken together with the opening speech of the American Prosecutor, Mr. Robert H. Jackson, which appeared in the last issue of the WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN, the reader is afforded a more complete picture of the scope of the Nürnberg trials - and of the depths of nazi depravity.

The conscience of the peoples who only yesterday were enslaved and tortured both in soul and body calls upon you to judge and to condemn the most monstrous attempt at domination and barbarism of all time, both in the persons of some of these who bear the chief responsibility and in the groups and associations which were the essential instruments of their crimes.

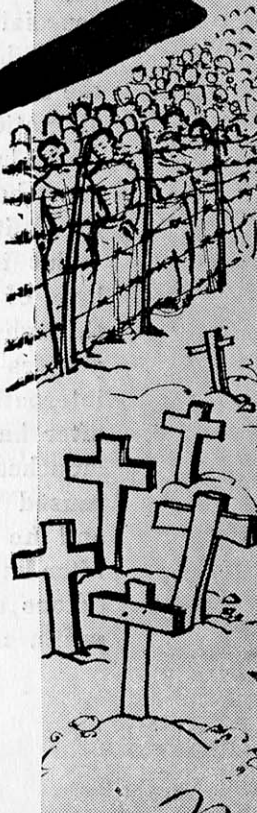
France, who so often in history has been the spokesman and the champion of human liberty, of human values, of human progress, through my voice today also becomes the interpreter of the martyred peoples of western Europe, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg: Peoples more than others devoted to peace, peoples who are among the noblest of humanity by their aspirations and their worship of the values of civilization, peoples who have shared our sufferings and have refused, like us, to give up liberty and

to sacrifice their souls before the assault of nazi barbarism.

France now becomes their interpreter to demand that justice be done.

The tortured peoples' craving for justice is the basic foundation of France's call to your High Tribunal. It is not the only one, nor perhaps the most important one. More than the past, our eyes are turned toward the future.

We believe that there can be no lasting peace nor any certain progress for humanity, which today is still torn asunder, suffering and anguished, except through the



cooperation of all peoples and through the progressive establishment of a real international society.

Technical procedures and diplomatic arrangements will not suffice. There can be no well-balanced and enduring nation without a common consent in the essential rules of social living, without a general standard of behavior before the claims of conscience, without the adherence of all citizens to identical concepts of good and of evil; there is no domestic law which in defining and punishing criminal violations is not founded on criteria of a moral order which are accepted by all — in a word, without a common morality. There can be no society of nations tomorrow without an international morality, without a certain community of spiritual civilization, without an identical hierarchy of values. International law will be called upon to recognize and guarantee the punishment of the gravest violations of the universally accepted moral laws. This morality and this international criminal law, indispensable for the final establishment of peaceful cooperation and of progress on lasting foundations, are inconceivable to us today, after the experience of past centuries and more especially of these last years, after the incredible and awesome sacrifices and the sufferings of men of all races and of all nationalities, as built on the respect of the human person by every human person whosoever he may be, as well as on the limitation of the sovereignty of states.

But in order that we may have the hope of founding an international society through the free cooperation of all peoples on this morality and on this international law, it is necessary that after having premeditated, prepared and launched a war of aggression which has caused the death of millions of men and the ruin of a great number of nations, after having thereupon piled up the most odious crimes in the course of the war years, nazi Germany shall be declared

guilty and her rulers and those chiefly responsible punished as such. Without this sentence and without this punishment the nations would have no faith in justice. When you have declared that crime is always crime, whether committed by a national entity against other nations or by one individual against another, you will thereby have affirmed that there is only one morality, which applies to international relations as well as to individual relationships, and that on this morality are built prescriptions of law recognized by the international community; you will then have truly begun to establish an international justice.

AWAKEN GERMAN CONSCIENCE

This work of justice is equally indispensable for the future of the German people. These people have been for many years intoxicated by nazism; certain of their eternal and deep-seated aspirations, under this regime. They have found a monstrous expression, their entire responsibility is involved, not only by their general acceptance but by the effective participation of a great number of them in the crimes committed. Their re-education is indispensable. This represents a difficult enterprise and one of long duration. The efforts which the free peoples will have to make in order to reintegrate Germany in the international community cannot succeed in the end if this re-education is not carried out effectively. The initial condemnation of nazi Germany by your High Tribunal will be a first lesson for these people. It will constitute the best starting point for the work of revising their values and of their re-education during the coming years.

CRIME AGAINST INDIVIDUAL DIGNITY

Judge Jackson has given you the details of the various phases and aspects of the national-socialist plot, its planning and its development, from the first days of Hitler's and his companion's conspiracy and their subsequent rise

to power, until the unleashing of innumerable crimes in a Europe almost entirely at their mercy.

Sir Hartley Shawcross has enumerated the various breaches of treaties, of agreements, of promises which were the prelude to the many wars of aggression of which Germany was guilty.

I propose today to prove to you all this organized and vast criminality springs from what I may be allowed to call a crime against the spirit. I mean a doctrine which . . . aims to plunge humanity back into barbarism, no longer the natural and spontaneous barbarism of primitive nations, but into a diabolical barbarism, conscious of itself and utilizing for its ends all material means put at the disposal of mankind by contemporary science. This sin against the spirit, is the original sin of national-socialism from which all crimes spring.

This monstrous doctrine is that of racism:

The German race, composed in theory of Aryans, would be a fundamental and natural concept. Germans as individuals do not exist and cannot justify their existence, except in so far as they belong to the race or Volkstum, to the popular mass which represents and amalgamates all Germans. Race is the matrix of the German people; proceeding therefrom this people lives and develops as an organism. The German may consider himself only as a healthy and vigorous member of this body, fulfilling within the collectivity a definite technical function; his activity and his usefulness are the exact gauge and justification of his liberty. This national body must be "moulded" to prepare it for a permanent struggle.

The ideas and the bodily symbols of racism are an integral part of its political system; this is what is called authoritative or dictatorial biology.

National socialism expressed German traditions.

How can one explain that Germany, fertilized through the centuries by classic

antiquity and Christianity, by the ideals of liberty, equality and social justice, by the common heritage of Western humanism to which she had brought such noble and precious contributions, could have come to this astonishing return to primitive barbarism?

In order to understand it and to try to eradicate from the Germany of tomorrow the evil by which our entire civilization came so near to perishing, it must be recalled that national socialism has deep and remote origins.

The mysticism of racial community was born of the spiritual and moral crisis which Germany underwent in the 19th century and which abruptly broke out again in its economic and social structure through a particularly rapid industrialization. National socialism is in reality one of the peaks of the moral and spiritual crisis of modern humanity, convulsed by industrialization and technical progress. Germany experienced this metamorphosis of economic and social life not only with an extraordinary brutality but at a time when she did not yet possess the political equilibrium and the cultural unity which the other countries of western Europe had achieved.

Over a people in this state of spiritual crisis and of negations of traditional values the culminating philosophy of Nietzsche was to exercise a dominant influence. In taking the will to power as a point of departure, Nietzsche preached, not inhumanity but superhumanity. If there is no final cause in the universe, man — whose body is matter which is at once feeling and thinking — may mould the world to his desire, choosing as his guide a militant biology. If the end of humanity is a feeling of victorious fullness which is both material and spiritual, all that remains is to insure the selection of physical specimens who become the new aristocracy of masters.

One cannot, doubtlessly, identify the late philosophy of Nietzsche with the brutal simplicity of national socialism.

Nevertheless, national-socialism was wont to glorify Nietzsche as one of its ancestors. And justly so, for he was the first to formulate in a coherent manner criticism of the traditional values of humanism; and also, because his conception of the government of the masses by masters knowing no restraint is a preview of the nazis regime. Besides, Nietzsche believed in the sovereign race and attributed primacy to Germany, whom he considered endowed with youthful and unquenchable resources.

The myth of racial community which had arisen from the depths of the German soul, unbalanced by the moral and spiritual crises endured by modern humanity, joined up with the traditional thesis of Pan-Germanism.

Fichte's Addresses to the German Nation had already, by exalting Germanity, clearly revealed one of the main key ideas of Pan-Germanism — namely, that Germany visualizes and organizes the world as it should be visualized and organized. The apology of war is also no novelty. It dates back to Fichte and Hegel, who had stated that by classifying peoples, war alone established justice among nations.

The living-space theory appears right at the beginning of the 19th century. It is a well-known geographical and historical demonstration which such people as Ratzel, Arthur Dix and Lamprecht will take up later on, comparing conflicts between peoples to a savage fight between conceptions and realizations of space and declaring that all history is moving towards German hegemony.

State totalitarianism also has deep roots in Germany. The absorption of individuals by the State was hoped for by Hegel, who wrote, "Individuals disappear in the presence of the universal substance (that is, the people or state idea) and this substance itself shapes the individuals who are demanded by the ends in view." (Reason in History, page 32).

Therefore, national socialism appears in present-day Germany, not as a spontaneous formation which might be due to the consequence of defeat in 1918, nor as the mere invention of a group of men determined upon seizing power. National socialism is the ultimate result of a long evolution of doctrines; the exploitation by a group of men of one of the most profound and most tragic aspects of the German soul. But the crime committed by Hitler and his companions will be precisely that of unleashing and exploiting to its extreme limit the latent force of barbarity, which existed before him in the German people.

DELIBERATE PLAN FOR WAR

According to "Mein Kampf" the foreign policy of the Reich must have as its first objective to give back to Germany her "independence and her effective sovereignty" which is clearly an allusion to the articles of the Treaty of Versailles referring to disarmament and the demilitarization of the Rhineland. It would then endeavor to reconquer the territories "lost" in 1919, and fifteen years before the outbreak of the Second World War, the question of Alsace and Lorraine is clearly raised. It would also have to seek to extend German territories in Europe, the frontiers of 1914 being "insufficient" and it would be indispensable to extend them by including "all Germans" in the Reich, beginning with the Germans of Austria.

After having reconstituted Greater Germany, national socialism will do everything necessary to "insure the means of existence" on this planet of the race assembled by the State, by means of establishing a "healthy relation" between the size of the population and the extent of the territory; by "healthy relation" is meant a situation such that the subsistence of the people will be assured by the resources of its own territory. "A sufficient living space on this earth



ON TO BERLIN

On 1 April the WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN packs its typewriters, paste pots, and blue pencils and travels from USFET, Frankfurt to OMGGUS, Berlin, as part of the consolidation movement of US military government functions. (WIB No 33, 16 March 1946)

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will alone insure to a people its liberty of existence."

But so far that is but a stage. "When a people sees its subsistence guaranteed by the extent of its territory, it is nevertheless necessary to think of insuring the security of that territory," because the power of a State "arises directly out of the military value of its geographical situation."

Those ends, Hitler adds, cannot be reached without a war. It will be impossible to obtain the reestablishment of the frontier of 1914 "without effusion of blood." How much more would it be impossible to acquire living space if one did not prepare for a "clash of arms."

ECONOMIC DICTATORSHIP FOR WAR

Internally, rearmament was achieved thanks to a plan of economic and financial measures which affected every aspect

of national life. The entire economic system was directed towards the preparation of war. The members of the government proclaimed priority of armaments manufacture over all other branches of production. Policy passed before economics. The Fuehrer declared: "The people must be resigned for some time to having its butter, fats, and meat rationed in order that rearmament may proceed at the desired rate." The German people did not protest against this order. The State intervened to increase the production of substitute goods which would help to relieve the insufficiency of raw materials, and would enable the Reich, in the event of war, to maintain the level of production necessary for the Army and Air Force, even if imports were to become difficult or impossible. The defendant Goering, in September
(Continued on page 21)

A GERMAN NEWS SERVICE IS BORN

DANA, the German News Agency, operates under the direction of Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, GSC, Director of Information Control, OMGG (US). Its origin, problems, and potentialities are discussed here from the point of view of the democratization of Germany by the Germans.

Restoring news service to Germany after the long blackout under the nazis presents problems very different from those involved in restoring coal production or similar economic functions. A piece of coal has a constant thermal value which is not affected by the convictions of the man who mines it; a news story, on the contrary, is completely dependent on the convictions of its author. No long argument is needed here, it is enough to recall the perverted ravings of Dr. Goebbels or the weird twists given to events by other nazi "publicists."

DEMOCRATIC JOURNALISTS RARE

Because of this peculiarly pliable character of the printed word, it was difficult to find journalists who could be trusted with the job of rebuilding a free German press. The influence of good and bad newspapers is enormous. Obviously this influence must be wielded in the cause of democracy and international co-operation in Germany both now and later if this particularly troubled nation is to be rehabilitated. It is therefore not sufficient to find competent newsmen who were no more than nominal nazis; their past records must be anti-nazi in order to assure their future performance. Such men are rare in Germany. The nazis were particularly implacable in their pursuit of anyone who possessed democratic convictions and the courage of them, and who was able to express himself clearly and forcefully; and this is precisely the type of man which is

required to reconstruct the German press. Nevertheless, not even nazi thoroughness was totally effective; it has therefore been possible to authorize publication of a number of papers in the U.S. Zone.

NATIONAL NEWS NEEDED

Merely authorizing publication of a newspaper and providing facilities and staff to produce it do not insure its appearance, however. It must have something to print, and no city daily is fulfilling its function if it prints nothing but local news. Hence one of the most immediate problems to be faced was supplying the fledgling sheets with news of other parts of Germany and of the world at large. This had to be done in a country where communications were thoroughly torn up and were being reinstated only for military purposes, and often in inadequate quantity for such purposes. The answer was a news agency, and steps were taken forthwith to fill this gap. On 29 June 1945 a 13-man team was set up in an attic in the Hotel Tielemann in Bad Nauheim, where it began producing a file in English of domestic German news. Of the 13 men, four were sent to Frankfurt, Hoechst, Munich and Wiesbaden as correspondents. News at first came from monitoring and from official sources in addition to these reporters, and within weeks the agency was processing some 3,000 words a day. Its first publication was the bulletin "News of Germany", which is today a valuable factual summary of the current German scene.

With the licensing of the "Frankfurter Rundschau", 31 July 1945, German News Service acquired its first German customer. Original plans had provided that the District Information Control Units should furnish such licensed newspapers with regional, zonal or national news coverage. The Press Control News Unit assumed this responsibility on a zonal basis, although it had no immediate means by which to disseminate the news. Licensing terms provided that the newspapers were to set aside five per cent of their income to pay for the service. Later this was put on a circulation basis along with the obligation to make available to the news agency locally-gathered news which would in due course be disseminated to other newspapers. Because of the absence of wire communication and direct courier service with the "Frankfurter Rundschau", service to the newspaper in the first weeks was unreliable.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE AGENCY

By August 15, sufficient German writing personnel was assigned to the News Unit to permit establishment of a German Desk parallel to the English Desk. Function of the German Desk initially was to rewrite the product of the English file into German and to process for distribution such news as arrived from the field in German. Establishment of this desk coincided with the move of GNS to larger quarters on the ground floor of the Hotel Tielemann.

Meanwhile, the field facilities had been growing. The four original reporters had organized news bureaus; correspondents were dispatched to Berlin and other points, and exchange arrangements were made with the other zones of Germany. Communications were also gradually improved, though this still remains a difficult problem.

Up to this time, processed world news had been reaching Germany from Allied

Press Service in London, and upon its splitting up into its American and British, components, from United States Press Service (USPS) at Luxembourg. The time had come to create a consolidated agency capable of servicing the newspapers within the U.S. Zone. A teletype link was accordingly established between Bad Nauheim and Luxembourg and on 6 September the German news service emerged as a full-fledged agency. On that date:

(a) The name DANA — Deutsche Allgemeine Nachrichten Agentur — was adopted as the German title for the German News Service. The name was purposely chosen to avoid any letter combination recalling DNB.

(b) DANA began receiving a file of world news in German from USPS in Luxembourg. In turn the DANA English file was sent to Luxembourg for transmission to the OWI's Overseas News and Features Bureau (ONAF) in New York for retransmission to outposts throughout the world.

(c) DANA's Hellschreiber transmitter, a battered, shotup German transmitter that only a few months before had been jamming Radio Luxembourg, went on the air, beaming the consolidated world and domestic news file to the offices of the licensed as well as US-published German press.

And on this same date DANA hired its first three German journalists, all experienced in news work from the days before the nazis, and released at DANA's request from a prisoner-of-war cage. These men today are the top of DANA's skilled German personnel, two of them having as their current assignment the covering of the Nuremburg trial.

Consolidation of the files begun on 6 September was completed with consolidation of the Luxembourg and Nauheim offices on 11 November. From Luxembourg, in addition to highly trained personnel, DANA received experienced Morse operators, valuable monitoring equipment

and other badly needed items such as office furniture and typewriters.

COMMUNICATIONS

It was not until late November and early December that DANA's communications with its bureaus, planned in the early days of the organization, began to materialize. Teletype circuits were established between Nauheim and the bureaus at Frankfurt, Munich, Wiesbaden, Stuttgart, Berlin and Nuremberg. Munich in turn is linked by teletype with Information Services Branch at Salzburg, and Bad Nauheim has a line to Hamburg linking DANA with the British zonal press service, Deutsche Presse Dienst (DPD). Stuttgart is linked with Tübingen in the French zone. A separate link exists between DANA and the United States Information Service in Paris. Russian zone news is received in Berlin from the Soviet Nachrichten Bureau (SNB). As a result of the torn communications within Germany those teletypes are still unreliable but news is received with greater regularity and in greater volume than hitherto.

As a result of these steps, DANA's news service has increased greatly over that provided in the early days. One of the agency's outstanding jobs to date has been the coverage of the Nuremberg trial. In spite of difficulty of determining the status of correspondents and securing admission to the trial for them, DANA had by Christmas provided 75,000 words of straight coverage plus 40,000 words of background, text and feature material relating to it. Total DANA output is now about 15,000 words a day.

EMPHASIS ON FACTS

DANA's handling of news has differed from the continental practice of leisurely, interpretative news writing. Taking the view that this type of writing has always led to the perversion of news, DANA's American editors have insisted upon em-

ployment of American news techniques, notably the traditional lead which tells the what, how, when, where and why of a story, and the building up of detail, so that a story may be trimmed from the bottom without discarding the essential information it contains. This policy has been based on the experience gained in the first licensing at Aachen, where German editors and readers, after a first balking at getting their news "straight," were weened from their old habits and have now come to prefer the Anglo-American news techniques as conducive to greater objectivity. Pursuance of this policy is strengthened by the fact that reliable reports stress the desire of the German newspaper readers for news rather than opinion.

GERMAN EDITORS LESS SUSPICIOUS

Since the English desk in the central DANA office exercises most of the editorial control, and because they themselves were accustomed to handling the unalterable pronouncements of Dr. Goebbels, German editors have displayed some hesitancy in accepting DANA as an objective news file. All official agencies in Europe reflect exclusively the bias of their controllers; facts are suppressed or twisted to fit this bias. This tendency on the part of the German editors has resulted in imperfect use of DANA. Editors are in the habit of printing DANA files verbatim, without checking facts or correcting the errors which inevitably occur. They still give disproportionate space to essays and "appreciations," despite the public's demand for more news. By rigid coverage of spot items, however, and by providing feature material designed to fill in the twelve-year gap in the historical knowledge of most Germans caused by the nazi muzzle, DANA is building a reputation for fair and objective reporting which will eventually become as well-established as that of the reputable American agencies.

(Continued on page 20)

THE DEPENDENTS ARE COMING TO THE ETO

A Summarization of the Latest Directives, Instructions and Information Concerning Movement of Service Families Into the Theater

No Travel to Bremerhaven . . . Don't plan on meeting the little lady at Bremerhaven when the dependent ship arrives. The Army sympathizes with the desire of ETO personnel to greet dependents at ship side and escort them to their communities, but limited billeting accommodations at Bremerhaven and overcrowded rail facilities make this impossible, according to a USFET directive. A survey of the telephone and telegraph facilities to Bremen indicated that even personal communications with arriving families must also be tabooed.

But the dependents won't be left on their own, not for one moment. Each military community is authorized to send one officer and one enlisted man to meet each shipment of dependents arriving in the Port. They will accompany the dependents to their communities. The officer and enlisted man will be provided with quarters at the reception accommodations at Bremerhaven, while waiting for the new arrivals.

Bringing Them Back . . . Military personnel returning to the United States for temporary duty may be granted permission to bring dependents back with them upon their return to Europe provided the dependents are eligible for transportation and billet accommodations in this Theater, under the established priority system, states USFET. This provision is effective immediately.

Similar permission is extended to military personnel, who returning to the U.S. for temporary duty, contemplate mar-

riage while there. However, they must be qualified to bring dependents and must submit an application for this travel in the normal manner, giving the married name of the bride-to-be.

Automobiles . . . A USFET directive now being printed makes provision for qualified military personnel to have their private automobile shipped to Europe whether or not they bring dependents.

Applications for the shipment of private automobiles and household goods may be made by unmarried military personnel or by those who, though qualified, do not desire to bring dependents to the Theater. This application will be made on the dependents form but no priority system will be established for such shipments. Such shipments will be made at US government expense, provided surplus space on Army transports is available.

No Spring Shopping in Eto If your ETO-bound wife is planning to do her spring shopping in the super-PX's soon after arriving you better inform her that it will be several months before these facilities are available. The plans for establishing junior department stores, for the coming dependents, are being rushed as speedily as possible. However, problems of locating available store space, repairing those located, and stocking them with merchandise, are only a few of the obstacles which will have to be solved before the stores can open for business.

The Army Exchange has announced an interim plan to sell some of

the more essential items through the regular PX's until the department stores are opened. This isn't a promise, but if the planned schedules are met, the following items will be available in May: Fancy groceries, soft beverages, perishable fruits and vegetables, infants, nursing formulae, electrical appliances, household hardware, sporting goods, toys and games, radios, phonographs and records, automobile accessories and dry-goods.

Also during the same month additional pressing shops, soda fountains, shoe shine shops, and tailor shops will be opened.

During the month of June the following items are expected: Chinaware, glassware, table and cooking utensils, household furniture, and limited quantities of essential underclothing, housedresses, hosiery, gloves, scarves, shoes, infants' wear, and athletic clothing.

During the same month repair shops, dressmaking shops, beauty parlors, snack bars, automotive and tire repair shops, and film developing, printing, and enlarging services will be available.

If They Are Here . . . USFET also announced that applications forms for billeting accommodations must be submitted by individuals whose dependents are already located in occupied territory even though no transportation is involved. Such applications must be accompanied by evidence to substantiate the dependent's authority to be in the Occupied Zone.

The movement of dependents from neutral or Allied countries into the US Occupied Zone is governed by the same regulations that are applied in the case of dependents from the Zone of Interior. The same application form will be used and processing will be same.

Voting Offspring May Come Too . . . A new USFET circular states that application for dependents may include unmarried sons and daughters over twenty-

one years of age and also outlines the establishment of satellite communities for the benefit of units located outside of the designated family communities.

These satellites will be established only when necessary and must be located within a reasonable distance of an established community in order to provide necessary administration and security.

RR Security For Household Goods . . .

If you are worried about the safety of your family heirlooms and furniture while they are being transported through Europe, relax, they will be in safe hands. The Railway Security Section, Provost Marshal's Office, USFET, recently announced that a master plan is being developed to give special care to dependents effects while in transport. It is expected that this plan will reduce the chances of pilferage to a minimum.

Transportation For Dependents

Plans for transportation of dependents coming to the European Theater are virtually, complete, it was announced by USFET. Officials working on the complex program point out, however, that the luxury of first class stateside Pullman travel should not be expected over here.

While much progress has been made in the rehabilitation of continental transportation, particularly on the main European lines, there is yet a considerable strain on the entire rail network. The shortage of sleeping cars is still acute. This scarcity makes it necessary to restrict sleeping car use to trips of 18 to 24 hours, and coaches will be used where the journeys can be made during daylight.

The program, briefly, shapes up in this manner:

When the dependents receive authorization and notice to report to the New York Port of Embarkation, they may travel at their own expense, later to be reimbursed by the transportation official at the port — or they may present their orders to the local transportation official

who will issue a transportation request. This request will be honored by bus lines or railroads.

Upon arrival at the port of debarkation, Bremen, Germany, the Transportation Corps will furnish the necessary transportation. In general, the dependents will transfer directly from ship-side to waiting transportation and proceed to their respective destinations. Staging areas have been established at the receiving ports to accommodate dependents if transportation is delayed. This will be very infrequent, it was said. Busses and sedans will be used to convey dependents to destinations within the immediate area of debarkation.

A minimum of five weeks will be required to transport household goods families on the voyage. It is unlikely,

that personal effects will accompany the dependents from the US to Europe. Where possible, however, that personal effects will arrive at the ultimate destination with the voyagers.

Transportation Corps will handle the movement of baggage, furniture and other personal belongings from the port of debarkation to the community destination.

Current regulations, it was stated, do not authorize dependents of enlisted men below the first three grades free travel. However, legislation granting free transportation to this lower bracket is presently before Congress. Pending legislation, authorizing free conveyance to those below the first three grades, water transportation only will be furnished at government expense and all other cost must be defrayed by the applicant.

Don't Bring Them Back . . . Unless A Job Exists!

If the best supply sergeant you ever had, or the best clerk-typist or auto mechanic, comes in to bid you goodbye as he enters the pipe-line for redeployment, don't tell him: "Anytime you want to come back as a civilian I'll be glad to have you."

Over four hundred ex-GIs a month have been surging into the Overseas Branch Office of the Secretary of War expecting to be returned to the ETO as civilian employees on the basis of commitments made, usually, in the best of faith by personnel officers and COs who are without authority to offer jobs.

The only way such a job can be legitimately promised a returning GI in which the promise can be kept is as follows:

A specific job must first be in existence for which a job description has been ap-

proved by Theater classification personnel. This is called a job allocation.

The man may then be authorized to go home, but only for a rest and rehabilitation leave. He must return to the ETO for discharge from the service.

He must take with him on official letter of commitment from an authorized personnel office saying, in effect: "Upon your return to the ETO and discharge there is a job at a certain rate in a specific division waiting for you." That job is then considered filled.

The only agency in the States authorized to recruit and offer ETO civilian jobs is the Overseas Branch of the Secretary of War. They, in turn, act only upon information from AG Civilian Personal in the ETO that specific jobs exist which cannot be filled here.

"We And The Occupation"



The German public officeholder of today stands between two fires. He is responsible to Military Government for a multitude of administrative and enforcement details; and he must bear the brunt of criticism and very likely incur the disfavor of the German electorate. To him falls the task of interpreting one to the other.

In a recent radio address the Oberbürgermeister of Frankfurt, Dr. Blaum, described the activities of the American force and explained its relationship to the German people. The full text of his speech, "We and the Occupation Power," follows.

"Today I would like to spend a little time on a rather touchy subject. It concerns the opinion that some people believe they are obliged to hold about the functions of the American occupation forces. There are people who complain that destroyed houses have not been rebuilt with American material, labor, and especially American money. They complain that the occupation forces do not supply us fully with food, clothing, coal, household articles, if possible bought with their money — yes, even that everything is not yet back to the way it was in our most prosperous peace years, about 16 years ago.

We hear criticized the use of our dwellings, the closing of certain streets, the curfew, and lots of other things. It follows logically that it has also been said that the present German administration is incompetent, and everything was not done which was expected. But, pause a moment, please, and think.

First: Who caused Germany's present condition of destruction and suffering? The occupation forces, who warned us in good time about Hitler's politics and only fought back in war? Those Germans who threw themselves into the breach and are now working at the thankless task of saving the people? Whoever has not learned from recent history where the criminals are, should just read about the Nürnberg trials.

Secondly: Even during the war England and the United States pointed out what terrible consequences modern warfare would have. They warned that Germany could not expect any help from the winning nations; but that the Germans would have to use their own means to get through the difficult period of post-war need. Since April 1945 the leaders of the American occupation forces have also pointed out that those nations which were destroyed by Germany during the war would have to be rebuilt before Germany.

Thirdly: Food brought in by the American occupation forces has prevented the great starvation which might have occurred. Alone we would never have been able to maintain 1300 to 2000 calories. Furthermore, we must not forget that the American occupation forces get their food almost entirely from the States, although by international law occupation forces are entitled to take their food from the occupied country — as the Germans did in the countries they conquered. The Americans have also supplied medicine, medical supplies, and beds for hospitals, which made emergency help for the sick

much easier from the beginning of their occupation.

Fourthly: The delivery of food and fuel would have been entirely impossible with the crippled German transportation system had not the Americans supplied us with gasoline.

For all this the German population owes the American occupation forces thanks and respect, for they saved us from the worst.

Fifth : Rehabilitation in the cultural field was possible only through the interest and help of the American occupation forces. We are also indebted to them for being able to open the schools, even if only on a limited basis, as well as the Frankfurt University.

Sixth: Restoration of civil government in all areas would not have been possible without the help and foresight of the Military Government Detachments. That denazification was foremade in the political aims of this war should be understandable to everybody. Every citizen should also understand what destruction, yes even complete disappearance of public order, was left behind by the nazi regime. Today we holders of public office have had to start from scratch, especially with

regard to personnel. We had to develop a completely new machine, for the nazi regime had entirely disrupted civil administration. Here, also, we have to thank the American occupation forces for saving the German population from absolute chaos.

These things must all be publicly voiced so that people can realize how greatly they have lost their sense of values during the nazi regime. They should have learned to respect the occupation forces during the last ten months. There are many things still to be corrected; but we should not forget that we owe everything that has happened to us to Hitler's regime, not to the occupation forces or to those who try to help the German people.

Above and beyond all this, I must thank the American occupation forces because their laws have never in any manner wounded German honor. Their war aims were to destroy national socialism and German militarism, but the occupation forces have always tried not to make the German suffering any greater than we ourselves have caused it to be.

ART FOR ART'S SAKE?

A recent edition of the Fuldaer Volkszeitung carried an article by George Simon asserting that if the "little man" is to be punished for his affiliations with the nazis, then surely such leading figures as Wilhelm Furtwaengler should also be punished for such affiliations. Following are extracts of the article:

"It was the idea of the American prosecutor Jackson, not to accuse the whole of the German people. Thereby this question is brought up: Where is the part of the nation that must be declared guilty? To start off with, they are the

people against whom measures have already been taken in the course of the political cleanup. The circle must be widened to those people who are now very quick at explaining why they were not nazis, and to those people who actually were not members of the party but could never stop telling you about Hitler's 'honest intentions' and how they believed in 'super-natural miracles' to the end. Especially the prominent people are guilty. Hitler and his doings were good enough for them to realize their personal ambitions. (Continued on page 20)



American News Execs Tour US Zone

Seven American newspaper executives representing fifty US publication will arrive in Frankfurt on 25 March to commence a ten-day tour of the US Zone of Occupation, in acceptance of the invitation extended to the group by General Joseph T. McNarney.

The seven representatives of regional newspapers and nine affiliated radio broadcasting stations, are now in the final days of a three-week tour of France, as quests of the Syndicate of French Regional Dailies, a non-governmental organization of privately owned newspapers in France.

The present itinerary calls for visits to US Headquarters in Frankfurt and tours of several supply installations and depots in the Frankfurt area, after which the party will depart for Berlin. Other stops will be at Stuttgart for a tour of Military Government installations, visits to Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Munich and Dachau. One of the features of the tour will be a one day attendance at the War Crimes Trial at Nuremberg.

Members of the group are: Philipp D. Adler, of Kewanee, Ill., editor and publisher of the "Kewanee Star Courier," representing ten Lee Syndicate newspapers in five Middle-Western states.

John P. Harris, of Hutchinson, Kan., representing the John P. Harris and Sidney H. Harris newspapers, four in Kansas and one in Iowa.

Farewell W. Perry, of New York City, representing six Florida newspapers, one Kentucky publication and four radio stations, property of the J. H. Perry Newspapers Inc. chain.

Roy Pinkerton of Ventura, California, editorial director of the John P. Scripps Newspapers, representing four California newspapers and one in Bremerton, Wash.

Walter P. Jones of Sacramento, Calif., editor of the McClatchy newspapers in California, and representing the five McClatchy broadcasting stations in that state.

L. R. Blanchard, of Rochester, N. Y., director of the news and editorial office of the Gannett newspapers, representing that chain's twenty publications in four states.

Edward Lindsay, of Decatur, Ill., editor of the Decatur Newspapers, Inc., representing the Illionis dailies published by that chain.

MERE CAMOUFLAGE

In a piece which appeared in **The New York Times**, Raymond Daniell announces "many occupation authorities . . . hold the



pace of our withdrawal from the control of the press and radio, courts and the denazification program is too swift.

These critics contend that the alleged readiness of the Germans to embrace the principles of democracy is a mere camouflage to cover the depleted Army's inadequacy to meet the task before it.

MORE LATITUDE

FOR GERMAN ORGANIZATIONS

Gradually working towards the day when political parties and trade unions in Germany will be organized on a nationwide basis which American policy

strongly favors, word now comes from Lt. General Clay, reports the **Washington Post**, that orders have now gone out "to allow political groups in the American Zone to organize on a zonal basis."

NO DECISION

Because of a recent rumor that Washington was preparing to reject French demands for nationalization of the Ruhr, says the **New York Herald Tribune**, the State Department has taken upon itself "to explain that no decision had been made and that the negotiations now proceeding with the French were not empty and meaningless discussions."

LOSING FACE

Notwithstanding the fact that no visible opposition to occupation authority has broken out so far in the American Zone, Raymond Daniell in a **New York Times** dispatch voices the opinion "US controls in Germany are slipping. For instance, some districts completely without occupying forces. This is creating some apprehension among Military Government detachments, who say that it is causing a rising feeling of insecurity among the local population. . . . One interesting fact . . . few months ago the American Occupation Zone . . . promised land for Germans living elsewhere, residents of it now are making onerous comparison.. with.. other zones.. Vigorous pursuit of the denazification program in the U. S. zone is partly responsible for the change in attitude. Now the US is short not only of experts but of manpower, and is losing face not only with the Germans but with the Allies. The British and French . . . wonder how long . . . US to bear its share of responsibility for policing Germany."

RUSSIAN GOOD WILL

The **New York Herald Tribune** reports ".... attitude of the Russians toward starting up Germany's peace-time economy . . . winning . . . good will of the

German people that was lost when the Russians engaged in vast deportations of German machinery."

SAVING EUROPE

Food is the best antidote, says **Lisa Sergio** of the American Broadcasting Company, to an old German plot designed to make us "lose the peace by planning and carrying out a long-range program throughout Europe destined to kill most of its inhabitants at the very time in which a strong and healthy Europe, willing to undertake the struggle of reconstruction, was bound to be one of the major assets of peace. What has been done by the Germans by way of killing thousands of children and adolescents through starvation cannot be undone, but the humanity that is still there can be saved."



GERMAN SCENE

From Pierre Huss of International News Service, **John B. Kennedy**, of the American Broadcasting System says he learns that: 1) "Germans are not starving in the American and British Zones of Occupation; 2) in a year or two we'll be havin ocean liners filled with German brides of GIs and their children; German Communists are active in the American and British Zones; 3) the American and British are repeating their experience after the last war. Their kindness is being misinterpreted as weakness."

CHURCH FAILED

Talking to inmates of a US 7th Army internment camp Pastor Martin Niemöller, says the **Philadelphia Inquirer**, declared the church was equally guilty with the German people for the war "because it hadn't aroused people against nazi concentration camps and other horrors when they first began and did not speak out until the church itself was attacked."

NOTES ON GERMANY

In rapid succession, **Orson Welles** on an American Broadcasting Company program notes: 1) growing pro-German, anti-Russian, anti-British propaganda in this country can be traced to the agents of the old nazi firm of I.G. Farben; 2) Several U S Senators now advocate that we should stop policing Germany; 3) Senator Wherry wants to start mail service to Germany so that German

friends in this country can send them packages.

MALIGNANT GROWTH

It's argued by the French, comments **Gabriel Heatter** of the Mutual Broadcasting System, that the "Ruhr gave Germany everything she had to have for each war. The French say . . . why not cut that malignant growth out of Germany, internationalize it and use its power for peacetime production for everybody."

(Continued from page 12)

DANA TO BE ENTIRELY GERMAN

Much of DANA's staff is already German, and additional Germans are being hired as fast as competent and reliable newsmen can be found. It is now definitely planned to turn DANA over entirely to the Germans, and the target date for this change is 31 March. Many problems have to be overcome — among them, are the securing of financial backing, making arrangements for DANA as an independent agency to secure the files of foreign news agencies, procurement of

equipment within the limitations of the "Trading with the enemy act," as well as training of personnel to operate a news service. This is particularly difficult, since Germany has never had a modern independent agency and hence few Germans know how to operate one. These problems will be met, however, and with the completion of arrangements for communication and for continuing American supervision DANA will eventually take its place among the major news services of the world.

(Continued from page 17)

If the 'little man' is to be punished because he was a party member by losing his job and various other measures, certainly those must also atone for their sins who had been set up as illustrious examples. For example: Although it has been said that Furtwaengler will not be allowed to conduct any longer, influential powers are at work to rehabilitate him because of his great ability. But is it to be taken into consideration that this interpreter of art, in the service of national socialism just like thousands of other undecided ones, made believe that he was committing no wrong by following

those who put him on a pedestal as a bearer of culture?

"We consider the 'small people' guilty because they belonged to the party and they very often only lived in the superficial atmosphere of the national socialist films. There are thousands like that. They ran after a Paula Wessely or a Leni Riefenstahl. And now we are experiencing that these same people are forgiven because of their unchallenged abilities, while we ourselves remain despised. The same is true of the prominent people in the world of sports who were also an example for the masses."

(Continued from page 9)

1936, inspired the drawing up and directed the application of the Four Years' Plan which put Germany's economic system on a war footing. The expenses entailed by this rearmament were assured, thanks to the new system of work treaties. The defendant Schacht, during the three and a half years he was at the head of the Reich Ministry of Economics brought into being this financial machinery and thereby played an outstanding role in military preparations as he himself recalled, after he left the Ministry, in a speech that he made in November 1938 at the Economic Council of the German Academy.

Germany thus succeeded in three years time to recreate a great army and to create, on the technical plane, an organization entirely devoted to future war. On the 5th of November 1937, when expounding his plan for home policy to his collaborators, Hitler was able to state that rearmament was practically completed.

TREATIES A MEANS OF AGGRESSION

Thereupon started the series of aggressions which have already been detailed to this court. It has also been shown to you that these various aggressions have been made in violation of international treaties and of the principles of international law. As a matter of fact German propaganda did not challenge that at the time. It merely stated that those treaties and those principles "had lost any reality whatever with the passage of time." In other words, it simply denied that one's pledged word had any value, and asserted that the principles which form the basis of international law had become obsolete. This is a reasoning which is in line with the national socialist doctrines which, as we have seen, do not recognize any international law, and state that any means

is justifiable if it is of a nature to serve the interests of the German race.

As Sir Hartley Shawcross forcefully brought out before your High Tribunal, war of aggression is self-evidently a violation of international law and, more particularly, a violation of the General Treaty for the Renouncement of War of 27 August 1928, under the name of the Paris Pact, or the Kellogg-Briand Pact, of which Germany is one of the signatories. This pact continues to constitute a part of international law.

May I reread Article I of this Treaty:

"The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare, in the name of their respective peoples, that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international disagreements and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their reciprocal relations."

Wars of aggression thus ceased in 1928 to be lawful.

Acts committed in the prosecution of a war are assaults on persons and goods which are themselves prohibited and entail sanctions in all legislations. The state of war could make them legitimate only if the war itself was legitimate. Inasmuch as this is no longer the case, since the Kellogg-Briand Pact, these acts become purely and simply common law crimes. As Justice Jackson has already argued before you with irrefutable logic, any recourse to war is a recourse to means which are in themselves criminal.

CONQUERED COUNTRIES

Crimes committed by the nazis in the course of the war, like the war of aggression itself, will be, as Mr. Justice Jackson has demonstrated to you, the manifestation of a concerned and methodically executed plan.

These crimes flow directly, like the war itself, from the national socialist doctrine. This doctrine is indifferent to the moral choice of means to attain a

final success, and for this doctrine the aim of war is pillage, destruction, and extermination.

Total war, totalitarian in its methods and its aims, is dictated by the primacy of the German race and the negation of any other value. The nazi conception maintains selection as a natural principle. The man who does not belong to the superior race counts for nothing. Human life and liberty, personality, the dignity of man, have no importance when an adversary of the German community is involved. It is truly "the return to barbarism" with all its consequences. Logically consistent, national socialism goes to the length of assuming the right totally to exterminate races regarded as hostile or decadent, or individuals and groups capable of resistance in the nations to be subjugated and put to use. Does not the idea of totalitarian war imply the annihilation of any eventual resistance? All these who in any way may be capable of opposing the New Order hegemony will be liquidated. It thus becomes possible to assure an absolute domination over a neighboring people reduced to impotence and to utilize, for the benefit of the Reich, the resources and the human material of those people reduced to slavery.

All the former conceptions which tended to humanize war are obviously outdated; more than this, all international conventions which had undertaken to bring some extenuation of the evils of war. The conquered peoples must concur willingly or by force in the German victory by their material resources, as well as by their labor potential. Means will be found to subject them.

Among the conquered peoples, distinctions can be made according to whether the national socialists consider them as belonging or not belonging to the master race. For the first, an effort is made to integrate them into the German Reich

in spite of themselves. For the latter, there is applied a policy of weakening them and bringing about their extinction by every means from that of appropriation of their property to that of extermination of persons. In regard to both groups, the nazi rulers assault not only the property and physical persons, but also the spirits and souls. They seek to align the populations according to the nazi dogma and behavior when they wish to integrate them in the German community; they apply themselves at least to rooting out whatever conceptions are irreconcilable with the nazi universe; they aim to reduce to a mentality and status of slaves those men whose nationality they wish to eradicate for the benefit of the German race.

FORCED LABOR

The conception of total war, which gave rise to all the crimes which were to be perpetrated by the nazi Germans in the occupied countries, was the basis of the forced labor service. Through this institution, Germany proposed to utilize to the maximum the labor potential of the enslaved populations in order to maintain the German war production at the necessary level. Moreover, there can be no doubt that this institution was linked with the German plan of "extermination through labor" of the populations adjoining Germany which she regarded as dangerous or inferior.

A document of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces of Germany, dated 1 October 1938, provided for the forced employment of prisoners and civilians for war labor. Hitler in his speech of 9 November 1941 "did not doubt for a moment that in the occupied territories which we control at present, we shall make the last man work for us."

In the face of the patriotic resistance of the workers of the different occupied countries, the important results which the German Labor Office had antici-

pated were far from being fulfilled. However, a large number of workers from the occupied countries were forced to work for the German war effort.

With regard to the Todt organization, the laborers who were employed in the West in the construction of the Atlantic Wall totalled 248,000 at the end of March 1943. In the year 1942, 3,300,000 workers from occupied countries worked for Germany in their own country. 300,000 of these were in Norway, 249,000 in Holland, 650,000 in France. The number of workers deported to Germany and coming from the occupied territories in the West increased in 1942 to the figure of 131,000 Belgians, 135,000 Frenchmen, 154,000 Hollanders. On 30 April 1943, 1,293,000 workmen, of whom 269,000 were women, coming from the occupied territories in the West were working for the German War Economy. On 7 July 1944, Sauckel stated that the number of workers deported to Germany during this first six months of 1944 reached a total of 537,000 of which 33,000 were Frenchmen. On the 1st of March 1944 he acknowledged during a conference held by the Central Office of the Four Year Plan, that there were in Germany 5,000,000 foreign workers, of whom 200,000 were actually volunteers.

EXPROPRIATION OF WEALTH

National socialist Germany, while exploiting to the fullest extent for the war effort prisoners of war as well as workers from occupied countries, against all international conventions, was at the same time seizing by every possible means the wealth of these countries. German authorities applied systematic pillage in these countries. By economic pillage we mean both the taking away of goods of every type and the exploitation on the spot of the natural resources for the benefit of Germany's war. This pillage was methodically organized.

The Germans began by making sure that they had in their possession in all

countries the necessary means for payment. Thus they insured that they could seize, with the appearance of legality, the wealth which they coveted. After freezing the existing means of payment, they required enormous payments under the pretext of indemnity for the maintenance of occupation troops.

SEVERE OCCUPATION COSTS

It should be recalled that according to the terms of the Hague Convention occupied countries may be obliged to assume the burden of the expenses caused by the maintenance of an army of occupation. But the amounts that were exacted under this by the Germans were far removed from the actual costs of occupation.

Moreover, they forced the occupied countries to accept a clearing system which operated practically for the exclusive profit of Germany. Imports from Germany were almost non-existent; the goods exported to Germany were subject to no regulation.

In Denmark, which was the first country in western Europe to be invaded, the value of German seizures was nearly 9,000,000,000 crowns. In Norway, Germany's spoliations exceed a total value of 20,000,000,000 crowns.

In the Netherlands, German pillage was effected to such an extent that although Holland is one of the richest countries in the world in relation to its population, it is today almost completely ruined and the financial charges imposed by the occupant exceed 20,000,000,000 florins.

In Belgium, through various schemes, notably the system of occupation indemnity and clearing, the Germans seized far more than 30,000,000,000 francs of payment balances. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg also suffered important losses as result of the action of the occupying power.

Finally in France, the seizures on means of payments reached a total of

745,000,000,000 francs. In this sum we have not included the 74,000,000,000 which represents the maximum figure which Germany could legally demand for the maintenance of her army of occupation. (Moreover, the seizure of 9,500,000,000 in gold was calculated at the rate of 1939.)

In addition to the goods settled for in the occupied countries by means of payment which had been forcibly seized from these countries, enormous quantities of goods of every character were purely and simply requisitioned without any indemnity, seized without any explanation, or stolen. The occupying authorities took not only all raw materials and manufactured goods which could be useful to their war efforts, but they extended their seizures to everything that might help to procure them a credit balance in neutral countries, such as real estate, jewels, luxury goods and objects. Finally, the artistic treasures of the countries of western Europe were likewise looted in the most shameful manner.

The considerable amounts which Germany was able to obtain by abusing her power contrary to all the principles of international law without providing any counterpart, enabled her to carry out with the appearance of legality the economic looting of France and of the other countries of western Europe. The consequence for these countries, from the economic viewpoint, is a loss of their strength which will take many years to repair.

MISTREATMENT OF POPULACE

Arbitrary imprisonment, ill treatments, deportations, even murder committed by the Germans in the occupied countries reached proportions beyond what could be imagined even in the course of a world conflict. These crimes took the most odious forms.

Such crimes spring directly from the nazi doctrine and testify among the leaders of the Reich to an absolute scorn

for the human individual, to the abolition of any sense of justice or even pity, to a total subordination of any human consideration unless it be to the interest of German collectivity.

All these crimes are related to a policy of terrorism. Such a policy permits the subjugation of occupied countries without involving a large deployment of troops submissive to anything that might be demanded of them. Many of these crimes are moreover related to the will to exterminate. We shall examine in succession executions of hostages, police crimes, deportations, crimes involving prisoners of war, terroristic activities against the Resistance and the massacre of civilian populations.

HOSTAGES EXECUTED

The execution of hostages constitutes in all countries the first acts of terrorism on the part of German occupation troops. As early as 1940, the German High Command in France carried out numerous executions as reprisals for any crime against the German Army. In the execution of this ordinance the most tragic known executions of hostages were carried out.

Following the murder of two German officers, one in Nantes on 2 October 1941, and the other at Bordeaux a few days thereafter, the German authorities had 27 hostages shot at Chateaubriant, and 21 at Nantes.

On 15 August 1942, 96 hostages were shot at Mont-Valerien. In September 1942, an assault had been committed against German soldiers in the Rex moving picture house in Paris. 116 hostages were shot. 46 hostages were taken from the hostages depot of the Fortress at Romainville and 70 from Bordeaux.

Among the crimes against persons of which the civilian populations of the occupied countries of the West were victims, those committed by the nazi police organizations are among the most revolting.

The intervention of the German police who, in spite of certain appearances, did not belong to the armies of occupation, is in itself contrary to international law.

Its crimes, particularly hateful in the complete disregard for human dignity they imply, were multiplied during four years throughout all the territories of the West occupied by German forces.

Arrests took place without any of the elementary guarantees recognized in all civilized countries. On a simple unverified denunciation, and without previous investigation, and often without the persons who brought the charges being qualified to bring them, masses of arbitrary arrests took place in every occupied country.

The worst treatments were applied to arrested persons even before the culpability of the accused has been examined. The use of torture in the interrogations was almost a general rule. The tortures usually applied are beating, whipping, chaining for several days without a moment of rest for nourishment or hygienic care. Immersion in ice water, drowning in a bathtub, charging the bathwater with electricity, electrification of the most sensitive parts of the body, burns at certain places on the body, tearing out of fingernails.

REMOVAL TO GERMANY

The crime which will doubtless remain the most tragically memorable among those committed by the Germans against the civilian populations of the occupied countries was that of deportation and internment in the concentration camps in Germany.

These deportations had a double aim; to assure supplementary work for the benefit of the German war machine, to eliminate the occupied countries and progressively exterminate the elements most opposed to Germanism. They served equally to empty prisons overcrowded with patriots and to remove the latter for good.

The deportations and the methods employed in the concentration camps were a stupefying revelation for the civilized world. Nevertheless they are only a natural consequence of the national socialist doctrine, according to which man has no value in himself when he is not in the service of the German race.

It is not possible to give exact figures. It is probable that one would remain under the truth in speaking of 250,000 for France, 6,000 for Luxembourg, 5,200 for Denmark, 5,400 for Norway, 120,000 for Holland, 37,000 for Belgium.

CRIMES AGAINST PW's

Crimes committed against prisoners of war, although less known, bear ample testimony to the degree of inhumanity which Nazi Germany had attained. To begin with, the violations of international conventions committed against prisoners of war are numerous. Many were forced to travel on foot, almost without food, very long distances. Many camps had no respect for even the most elementary rules of hygiene. Food was very often insufficient; thus a report from the OKW of the WESP, dated 11 April 1945, and annotated by the defendant Keitel, shows that 82,000 prisoners of war interned in Norway received the food strictly indispensable to the maintenance of life on the assumption that they were not working, whereas 30,000 of them were really employed on heavy work.

In agreement with the defendant Keitel, acting at the request of the defendant Goering, camps for prisoners belonging to the English and American Air Forces were established in towns which were exposed to air raids.

Contrary to the text of the Geneva Convention, it was decided, at a conference held at the Führer's Headquarters on 27 January 1945, in the presence of the defendant Goering, to pass the death sentence on all attempts to escape made by a prisoner of war when in convoy.

Besides all these violations of the Geneva Convention, numerous crimes have been committed by the German authorities against prisoners of war: Execution of captured allied airmen, murder of commandos, collective extermination of certain prisoners of war for no reason whatsoever, e.g. of 120 American soldiers at Malmedy on 27 January 1945. Parallel with "Nacht und Nebel" expression for the inhuman treatment inflicted on civilians, can be put down "Sonderbehandlung," "Special Treatment" of prisoners of war when these disappeared in great numbers.

The same barbarity is found in the terroristic action carried out by the German Army and police against the Resistance.

The order of the defendant Keitel of the 16th of September 1941, which may be considered as a basic document, certainly has as a purpose the fight against the communist movements but it foresees that resistance to the army of occupation can come from other than Communist sources and decides that every case of resistance is to be interpreted as having a Communist origin.

As a matter of fact, in carrying out this general order to annihilate the Resistance by every possible means, the sacred men of all conditions and of all social classes.

INTENSIFIED TERRORISM

The last months of the German occupation were characterized in France by strengthening of the policy of terrorism which multiplied the crimes against the civilian populations. The crimes which we are going to consider were not isolated acts committed from time to time in such or such locality, but were acts perpetrated in the course of extensive operations; the high number of which can only be explained by general orders.

All these operations are supposedly measures of reprisal which were caused by the action of the Resistance; but the necessities of war have never justified

the plundering and heedless burning down of towns and villages or the blind massacres of innocent people. The Germans killed, plundered, and burned down, very often without any reason whatsoever, whether in the regions and departments of the Aisne, in Savoy, Lot, Tarn-and-Garonne, in Vercors, Correze or Dordogne. Entire villages were burned down when at the time the nearest armed groups of the Resistance were many kilometres away and the population of these villages had not made a single hostile gesture towards German troops.

The two most typical examples are those of Maille (in Indre and Loire) where on the 25 of August 1944, 52 buildings out of 60 were destroyed and 124 people were killed; and that of Oradeur-Sur-Glane (in the Haute-Vienne). The War Diary of Von Brodowski makes mention of the latter act in the following manner:

"All the male population of Oradeur was shot. The women and children took refuge in the church. The church caught fire. Explosives were stored in the church. (This assertion has been shown to be false.) All the women and children perished."

SPIRITUAL PERSECUTION

In the scale of criminal undertakings perpetrated in the course of the war by the leaders of national socialist Germany, we finally meet a category which we have called: Crimes against humanity.

Man is more attached to his physical integrity and to life than to his property. But in all high conceptions of life, man is even less attached to life than to that which makes for his dignity and quality, according to the great Latin maxim: "Et propter vitam vitandi pordere causas." On the other hand, if in the territories occupied by them, the Germans did not, in spite of the importance and extent of their crimes, plunder all the property and goods and if they did not kill all the people, there remains not a single man

whose essential rights they did not change or abolish and whose condition as a human being they did not violate in some way. We can even say that in the entire world and as regards all people, even those to whom they reserved the privileges belonging to the superior race and even as regards themselves, their agents and accomplices, the nazi leaders committed a major offense against the conscience which mankind has evolved today from his condition as a human being.

The role, as we already stated, of the followers of the Hitlerian faith was to protest against spontaneous affirmation of the genius of mankind and to claim breaking at this point the continuous progress of moral intelligence. The tribunal is already acquainted with the abundant literature of this sect. Without a doubt nobody expressed himself more clearly than the defendant Rosenberg when he declares in the "Myth of the XXth Century," page 539: "Peoples whose health is dependent on their blood do not know individualism as a criterion of values, any more than they recognize universalism. Individualism and universalism in the absolute sense and historically speaking are the metaphysics of decadence." Nazism professes, moreover, that "The distance between the lowest human being still worthy of this name and our higher races is greater than that between the lowest type of mankind and the best educated monkey."

MANKIND — THREE GROUPS

The nazis propose to classify mankind into three main categories: That of their adversaries or persons whom they consider inadapted to their strange constructions — this category can be bullied in all sorts of manners and even destroyed; that of higher mankind which they claim is distinguishable by its blood or by some arbitrary means; that of inferior mankind, which does not merit destruction and whose vital power should be used in a regime of slavery for the well-being of

the "overlords." The nazi leaders proposed to apply this conception everywhere they could do so — to territories more and more expansive; to population becoming ever greater — and in addition demonstrated the frightful ambition of succeeding in imposing it on intelligent people, of convincing their victims and of demanding from them, in addition to so many sacrifices, an act of faith.

This leads to a second aspect which is the attack on spiritual security. Everywhere, although with variations in time and in place, the Germans acted to abolish the public freedoms, notably freedom of meeting and freedom of the press; and they endeavored to trammel the essential freedoms of the spirit.

ABOLITION OF FREEDOM

The German authorities subordinated to the strictest censorship, even in matters devoid of military character, a press many of whose representatives, moreover, were inspired by them. Manifold restrictions were imposed on the moving picture industry and commerce. Numerous works absolutely without political character were banned, even textbooks. Religious authorities themselves saw their clerical province invaded and words of truth could not be heard.

After having curtailed freedom of expression even beyond the degree that a state of war and of occupation could have justified, the Germans developed their national socialist propaganda systematically through press, radio, film, meeting, book, poster.

All these efforts achieved so little result that one might attempt today to minimize their importance. Nevertheless, the propaganda conducted by means most contrary to the respect due human intelligence, and on behalf of a criminal doctrine, must go down in history as one of the shames of the national socialist regime.

No less did the Germanization program compromise human rights in the other

broad areas that we have defined: right of the family, right of professional and economic activity, juridical guarantees. These rights were attacked, these guarantees were curtailed.

The crimes against persons and property of which the accused are guilty are provided for by all national laws. They present an international character because they were committed in several different countries; from this there arises a problem of jurisdiction which the Charter of 8 August 1945 has solved, as we have previously explained; but this leaves intact the rule of defining them.

CRIMES IN WAR

A crime of common law, the war crime is nevertheless not an ordinary infraction. It has a peculiar intrinsic character — it is a crime committed on the occasion or under the pretext of war. It must be punished because, even in time of war, attacks on the integrity of the physical person and of property are crimes when they are not justified by the laws and customs of war. The soldier who on the battlefield kills an enemy combatant commits a crime, but this crime is justified by the law of war. International law therefore intervenes in the definition of a war crime, not in order to give it its essential qualification but in order to set its outer limits. In other words, any infraction committed on the occasion or under the pretext of hostilities is criminal if it is not justified by the laws and customs of war. International law applies the national theory of legitimate defense which is common to all codes of criminal law. The combatant is engaged in legitimate defense on the battlefield; his homicidal action is therefore covered by a justifying fact. Let the justifying fact disappear, and the infraction, whether ordinary crime or war crime, remains in its entirety. In order for the justifying fact to be constituted, the criminal action must be necessary and proportional to the threat to which it

responds. The defendants, against whom justice is demanded of you, cannot plead such justification.

Neither can they escape their responsibility by arguing that they were not the physical authors of the crimes. The war crime involves distinct and complementary responsibilities; that of the physical author and that of the instigator. There is nothing heterodox in this conception. It is the faithful translation of the criminal theory of complicity through instructions. The responsibility of the accomplice, whether independent of or complementary to that of the principal author is incontestable. The accused bear the entire responsibility of the crimes which were committed on their instructions or under their control.

Finally these crimes cannot be justified by the pretext of an order from above given by Hitler to the defendants. The theory of the justifying fact of an order from above has, in national laws, definite limits; it does not cover the execution of orders whose illegality is manifest.

PLACING OF GERMAN RESPONSIBILITY

The responsibility for German war criminality, because it constituted a systematic policy, planned and prepared before the opening of hostilities, and perpetrated without interruption from 1940 to 1945, rests with all the defendants, political or military leaders, high officials of national socialist Germany, and leaders of the nazi party.

Nevertheless, certain ones among them appear more directly responsible for the acts taken as a whole, particularly those connected with the French charges, that is to say crimes, committed in the Western occupied territories, or against the nationals of these countries.

The Reich's cabinet, the Reich leadership corps of the nazi party, the general staff, and High Command of the German Armed Forces represent only a small number of persons whose guilt and punishment must ultimately result from the evi-

dence since they participated personally and directly in the decisions, or the execution of them through some eminent person in the political or military hierarchy, and without being able to ignore the criminal nature of them, and directors of the nazi party are unquestionably among those most obviously participated in the criminal enterprise; and around the defendants Keitel and Jodl the military High Command directed the Army to execute hostages, to pillage, to destroy, and to murder in an unjustified fashion.

ORGANIZATIONAL GUILT

But perhaps it will seem to you that to condemn to punishment hundreds of thousands of men who belonged to the SS, to the SD, to the Gestapo, to the SA, awakens some objection. I should like to try in this case to do away with that objection by showing you the dreadful responsibilities of these men. Without the existence of these organizations, without the spirit which animated them, one would not succeed in understanding how so many atrocities could have been perpetrated. The systematic war of criminality could not have been carried out by nazi Germany without these organizations, without the men who composed them. It is they who for Germany not only executed but willed this body of crime.

And that these atrocities and these cruelties were perpetrated within the rigid framework created by the esprit de corps, by the soldierly solidarity which bound individuals and insured through the regimentation of the crime an unlimited theme of action, the individual who committed them was not only covered by the regime itself, but was spurred on by the discipline and the camaraderie of these established corps of nazi criminality.

German youth was invited by these organizations to live an extraordinary adventure. By the party and its massive grip, dispensing mercy to itself with un-

limited power, nazi youth were asked to carry out on the highest echelon of grandiose dreams — the national socialist Pan-Germanism.

CHARACTER OF THE CRIMES

But nevertheless, during these serene sessions of this trial, extraordinary in the history of the world, because of the exceptional nature of the justice which your high Tribunal is asked to render for the indicated nations, the German people, and for the whole of humanity, a few objections have arisen in our minds.

It is our duty to explore all the aspects of this trial, even if it is still only unconscious within us, for soon a pseudo-patriotic propaganda may arise in Germany, and even may echo in some of our countries.

Yes, no nation is without reproach in its history, just as no individual is faultless in his life. Yes, every war in itself generates iniquitous ills, and entails almost necessarily individual and collective crimes, because it easily unleashes in man the evil passions which always slumber there;

But viewing the nazi German culprits, we can examine our conscience fearlessly; we find no common measure between them and ourselves.

If this criminality was accidental; if Germany had been forced into war; if crimes had been committed only in the excitement of combat, we might question ourselves on the text of the Scriptures. But the war was prepared and deliberated upon long in advance, and up to the very last day it would have been easy to avoid it without sacrificing any of the legitimate interests of the German people. And the atrocities were perpetrated during the war, not under the influence of a mad passion, or of a warlike anger, or of an avenging resentment, but as a result of cold calculation, of perfectly conscious methods, of a pre-existing doctrine.

After that gigantic struggle where two ideologies, two conceptions of life were at grips, in the name of the people whom we represent here, and in the name of the great human hope for which they have so greatly suffered, so greatly fought, we can without fear and with a clean conscience arise as accusers of the leaders of nazi Germany.

NECESSITY OF PUNISHING CRIMES

As Mr. Justice Jackson said so eloquently at the opening of this trial: "Civilization could not survive if these crimes were to be committed again." And he added: "The true plaintiff in this court is civilization."

Civilization requires from you after this unleashing of barbarism, a verdict which will also be a sort of supreme warning at the hour when humanity appears still at times to enter the path of the organization of peace only with apprehension and hesitation.

If we wish that on the morrow of the cataclysm of war, the sufferings of martyred countries, the sacrifices of victorious nations and also the expiation of guilty people, will engender a better humanity, justice must strike those guilty of the enterprise of barbarism from which we

have just escaped. The reign of Justice is the most exact expression of the great human hope. Your decision can mark a decisive stage in its difficult pursuit.

The eminent international jurist and noble European, Politis, in his posthumous book entitled "International Ethics" reminds us that, as all ethical rules, those which should rule international relations will never be definitely established unless all peoples succeed in convincing themselves once and for all that there is greater profit to be gained through their observation than through their transgression.

That is why your judgment can contribute to enlighten the German people and all peoples.

Your decision must be inscribed as a decisive act in the history of International Law in order to prepare the establishment of a true international society excluding recourse to war and putting force permanently in the service of the justice of nations; it will be one of the foundations of this peaceful new order to which nations aspire on the morrow of this frightful torment. The need for justice of the martyred peoples will be satisfied and their sufferings will not have been useless for the progress of mankind.

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
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UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

Office of
Mil Govt for
Germany (U.S.) Berlin
Office of
Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

Maj Gen C L Adcock

LAND WURTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Govt
for Württemberg-
Baden Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart
Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart
Hq Co E
1st Mobile Maint Plat

Col W W Dawson
1st Lt J P Clifford
1st Lt N Oakes
Capt E Thompson

Württemberg

E-1 Stuttgart
F-10 Stuttgart
F-11 Ulm
G-20 Aalen
G-21 Böhlingen
G-22 Crailsheim
G-23 Esslingen
G-24 Gmünd
G-25 Göppingen
G-26 Schwäbisch Hall
G-27 Heidenheim
G-28 Heilbronn
G-29 Ludwigsburg
G-30 Waiblingen
H-50 Backnang
H-52 Künzelsau
H-53 Leonberg
H-54 Bad Mergentheim
H-55 Nürtingen
H-56 Ohringen
H-58 Vaihingen

Württemberg
SK Stuttgart
SK-LK Ulm
LK Aalen
LK Böhlingen
LK Crailsheim
LK Esslingen
LK Gmünd
LK Göppingen
LK Hall
LK Heidenheim
LK Heilbronn
LK Ludwigsburg
LK Waiblingen
LK Backnang
LK Künzelsau
LK Leonberg
LK Mergentheim
LK Nürtingen
LK Ohringen
LK Vaihingen

Lt Col P R Beckjord
Maj R H Stimson
Maj J Owen
Maj M Hoover
Capt W A Becker
Maj T Taylor
Capt F A McDonald
1st Lt S R Combs
Maj J A Holbrook
Capt H A Wyatt
Maj B V Bloom
Maj M W Terry
1st Lt J Strauss
Maj H W Freeman
Capt B Panettiere
Capt W L Strauss
Capt R S Deetz
Capt R Forrest
Maj S A Warren
1st Lt M Korson
Capt J G Cox

Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E Durlach
E-7 Karlsruhe
F-16 Mannheim
G-43 Heidelberg
G-46 Pforzheim
G-47 Karlsruhe
H-87 Bruchsal
H-89 Buchen
H-90 Mosbach
H-91 Tauberbischofsheim
H-92 Sinsheim

Landesbezirk
North Baden
SK-LK Mannheim
SK-LK Heidelberg
SK-LK Pforzheim
SK-LK Karlsruhe
LK Bruchsal
LK Buchen
LK Mosbach
LK Tauberbischofsheim
LK Sinsheim

1st Lt H Oakes
Col C Lisle
Maj L L Lewis
Lt Col J I Taylor
1st Lt N Semaschko
Maj W T Neel
Maj E V Le Blanc
Maj J A McGuinness
Capt W J Melchers
1st Lt J Zecca
Capt H D Peterson

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Govt
for Land Greater Hesse
Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)
(APO 633)

Hq 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Hq Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Sv Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Oberursel
2D MG Med Gp
H-87 US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr)
H-88 US Ln Det Bad Ems (Saar)

Liaison
Liaison

Col J R Newman
Capt H E York
Capt B Sturdevant
Maj B H Kean
Capt G E Skaggs Jr
Maj W Condy

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5 Wiesbaden
E-6 Frankfurt
F-15 Wiesbaden
G-41 Wetzlar
H-77 Dillenburg

H-78 Gelnhausen

H-79 Hanau
H-80 Weilburg

H-81 Hofheim
H-83 Rüdelsheim

H-86 Bad Homburg

RB Wiesbaden
SK Frankfurt
SK Wiesbaden
LK Wetzlar
LK Dillkreis &
LK Biedenkopf
LK Gelnhausen &
LK Schlüchtern
SK-LK Hanau
LK Limburg &
LK Oberlahn
LK Maintaunus
LK Rheingau &
LK Untertaunus
LK Usingen &
LK Obertaunus

Col J R Newman
Col Phelps
Maj M E Chotas
Maj M Baymor

Capt G Abood

Capt W F Johnson
Maj T Turner Jr

Capt H L Edberg
Maj J C Nelson

Maj J G Gavin

Capt L R Jones

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 Kassel
F-14 Kassel

G-38 Fritzlar

G-39 Marburg
G-40 Fulda
G-48 Korbach
H-65 Eschwege

H-67 Hersfeld

H-68 Hofgeismar

RB Kassel
SK-LK Kassel &
LK Melsungen
LK Fritzlar-Homberg &
LK Ziegenhain
SK-LK Marburg
SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld
LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg
LK Eschwege &
LK Witzenhausen
LK Hersfeld &
LK Rotenburg
LK Hofgeismar &
LK Wolfhagen

Lt Col A Skarry

Maj Sola

Capt G De Nubla
Maj L S Williams
Lt Col C F Russe
Capt H R Dichtenmüener

Maj A W More

Capt R W Godwin

Capt S B Borda

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3 Darmstadt
F-12 Darmstadt

F-13 Offenbach
G-31 Bensheim
G-32 Büdingen
G-33 Dieburg
G-34 Friedberg
G-35 Giessen
H-62 Lauterbach

RB Hessen
SK-LK Darmstadt &
LK Gross Gerau
SK-LK Offenbach
LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach
LK Büdingen
LK Dieburg
LK Friedberg
SK-LK Giessen
LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld

Lt Col W R Swarm
Maj F R Mosgrove

Capt C H Carter
Maj A C Leggatt
Capt T A Norris
Capt J S Chapin
Maj R J Willard
Maj D M Easterday
Capt H Nickelsberg

LAND BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Govt for
Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3d Mil Govt Regt
(APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Govt Munich
Hq Co Munich
Sv Co Munich
R & T Co Munich
3d MG Med Det Munich
3d MG Med Sec Munich

Col C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Capt S V Lesnescki
2nd Lt W T Lyons
Lt Col E R Jenney
Maj M J Kanner

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A Würzburg
E-202 Würzburg
F-210 Würzburg
G-220 Aschaffenburg
G-221 Schweinfurt
H-250 Bad Kissingen
H-251 Kitzingen
I-330 Alzenau
I-331 Brückenau
I-332 Ebern
I-333 Gemünden
I-334 Gerolzhofen
I-335 Hammelburg
I-336 Hassfurt
I-337 Hofheim
I-338 Karlstadt
I-339 Königshofen
I-340 Lohr
I-341 Marktheidenfeld
I-342 Mellrichstadt
I-343 Miltenberg
I-344 Neustadt Saale
I-345 Obernbург
I-346 Ochsenfurt

RB Mainfranken
SK-LK Würzburg
SK-LK Aschaffenburg
SK-LK Schweinfurt
LK Kissingen
LK Kitzingen
LK Alzenau
LK Brückenau
LK Ebern
LK Gemünden
LK Gerolzhofen
LK Hammelsburg
LK Hassfurt
LK Hofheim
LK Karlstadt
LK Königshofen
LK Lohr
LK Marktheidenfeld
LK Mellrichstadt
LK Miltenberg
LK Neustadt a. d. Saale
LK Obernbург
LK Ochsenfurt

Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col J B Bradford
Maj C M Emerick
Lt Col J B Thomson
Capt M A Potter
Capt J B Lynn
Capt K L Ellis
Maj H P Clark Jr
Capt R W Jones
1st Lt Coter
Capt J M Simon
Maj E G Emery
Capt J R Ellis Jr
Capt E F Smith
Capt W E Brayden
Capt L F Girolani
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Maj M B Voorhees
Lt L K Owens
Capt D J Huffman
Capt E F Warnke
Maj B H Logan
Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B Ansbach
E-203 Ansbach
F-211 Nürnberg
G-228 Ansbach
G-229 Fürth
H-261 Dinkelsbühl
H-262 Eichstadt
H-263 Feuchtwangen
H-264 Gunzenhausen
H-265 Hersbruck
H-266 Hilpoltstein
H-267 Weissenburg
H-268 Rothenburg
H-269 Schwabach
H-270 Scheinfeld
H-271 Windsheim
H-272 Lauf
H-273 Neustadt a. d. Aisch
Co C Bamberg
G-222 Bamberg
G-223 Bayreuth

RB Ober and Mittelfranken
SK-LK Nürnberg
SK-LK Ansbach
SK-LK Fürth
LK Dinkelsbühl
LK Eichstadt
LK Feuchtwangen
LK Gunzenhausen
LK Hersbruck
LK Hilpoltstein
LK Weissenburg
LK Rothenburg
LK Schwabach
LK Scheinfeld
LK Uffenheim
LK Lauf
LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch
SK-LK Bamberg
SK-LK Bayreuth

Capt G N Hultzen
Col E M Haight
Lt Col C Klise
Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr
Maj J D Cofer
Lt Col J W Hall
Maj W T Stoats
1st Lt D J Smith
Maj H W Zurn
Maj H R Glaser
Maj H T Lund
Capt J J Carr
Maj R C Anderson
Maj R E Stringer
Maj H C Kauffmann
Maj E I Paul
Maj E N Humphrey
Maj F K Hinchey
1st Lt A E Leidy
Maj H L Woodall
Lt Col C J Reilly

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col F Robie
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj S Klein
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Capt J F Begley
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj B P White
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Lt Col J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Capt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Maj R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Maj D H Alexander
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Maj R J Nelson
I-347	Naiba	LK Naiba	1st Lt W P Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		1st Lt H D Gross
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden & LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt D E Waugh
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt R E Boyd
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt G E Petersen
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	1st Lt E Slopak
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacher
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
I-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt F Traynham
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt A J Dann
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj W Wickersham
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt Fitzpatrick
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj T R Coykendall
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	1st Lt R McWhorter
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt C T Hutson
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt A V Di Giuni
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt Cunningham
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J J Langer
H-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Capt J W Fleishman
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt J L Stanley
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt E M Martocci
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansey
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt R E Dike
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	1st Lt A L Stone

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt W M Ellis
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col R F Brooks
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col C H Heyl

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbruck	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Matt
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Maj M W Nitz
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt R J O'Dowd
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	1st Lt R C Wiggins
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Capt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C A Rein
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt D E Brown
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj E Boney
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Lt Col J Kelly
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C J Bischoff
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj C C Brown
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	1st Lt D L Price
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forys
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	1st Lt A L Klinger
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt V Thom
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Capt W Caruso
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	1st Lt C C Smith Jr

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg		Capt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj Darragh
G-240	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ulm	Capt J M Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Capt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt L A Proper
H-293	Günzburg	LK Günzburg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Lt Col R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt H E Reeves
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettunen
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	1st Lt R E Lee
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt J S Woodward
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt L Sims
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt L E Smith Jr

U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of Mil Govt (U. S. Sector Berlin)	Berlin	U. S. Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)	Col F L Howley
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BREMEN PORT COMAND (APO 751)

Office of Mil Govt (Bremen Port Command)	Bremen	Bremen Port Command	Lt Col Q H Scott
Office of Mil Govt for Bremen	Bremen	SK Bremen	Lt Col J M Shamel
Office of Mil Govt for Wesermünde	Wesermünde	SK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Diggs

